THE ARTE Of Brachygraphie:

that is,

To write as fast as a man speaketh treatably, writing but one letter for a word.

With sundry new additions, since the first edition, and better helpes for the ease of the said Arte:

The Order of Orthographie, most briefly set down, for the speedie writing of true English:

The Key of Kalygraphie, opening the readie way to write faire: In briefe rules deliuered.

10. Octobris. 1597.

Arte, & vsu, Penna. P. Bales.

Imprinted at London by George Shawe and Ralph Blower, for Thomas Charde. An. Dom. 1597.

Arch. B 76

To the Right Hono-

norable (my ſinguler good Lord and Maiſter) the Lord Hunſdon, Lord Chamberleyne to her Maieſtie, and Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter: All honor, health, aud happineſſe,

AMongſt ſo many (Right Honorable) as in this induſtrious age, indenour by their trauels to get vnder the fauour and

and good opinion of your Lordship, be it permitted me the least of thousands, through your most honorable course of pardon, to offer vp this small mite, proceeding from my sclender capacitie, vvhich if it might haue stood in such ripening & fruitefull soiles as others haue obteyned, would haue presented a far welthier oblation: But as AVE CAESAR, spoken with deepe and pure zeale, hath beene graciously held a sa-

lutacion : ſo I preſenting the beſt that I can, in the courſe wherein I haue trauailed all my life time, I hope your Lordſhip vvill take it in good part, conſidering it is yet the beſt meanes I can meete with, to ſhew the dutifull deuotion of my heart towardes your Honor. Thus leauing your Lordſhip to thinke of this as it is, or rather this to be as your Honour ſhall thinke of it : I turne my writing to praying, for the

long

The Epiſtle.

long life of your Lordſhip in the higheſt felicitie.

Your honours dutifull, and moſt humble ſeruant.

PETER BALES.

In Petri Baleſii artem Brachygraphicam.

MVlta ſub exiguis curſim cõpingere char-(tis
Succinctisq; notis ſi cupis; ecce modũ
Seu celebres artes celeri percurrere penna
Haud feſſis ſtudijs expetis; ecce viam:
Sin haurire iuuat Sophiam ſapientis ab ore,
Artis & artificis, candidus; ecce ſcopum:
Vtilis ille ſcopus, facilis via, valde peritus
Eſt modus, æquiparans author & artis opus.

T. T. Au. Glo. Oxon.

Eiusdem in eundem.

ARS curtata tibi largũ largitur honorẽ,
atq; ſub arte noua, te noua palma manet
Aurea pẽna tibi nacta eſt: iã quæ tua merces?
Auguror (en) dabitur gemmea penna tibi:
Gẽmea pẽna tibi dabitur, manus hæc tua gẽ-(mam
Scilicet hanc artẽ repperit, artis ope:
Has geminas pennas pedibus tua fama ligata
Peruolet, his terris haud moritura tibi.

T. Twiſſe.

In Authoris & operis laudem.

INuide, cur pallens vultus? cur frons tibi tor-(ua eſt?
Quem manibus geſtas, quis liber ille tuis,

Eſt

Est methodus breuiter scribendi Balesiusq;
Author, iudicio non placet ille meo.
Nō placet ille tibi? qd. causæ est (Inuide) fare:
Cur tibi displiceat, dic age, fare precor.
Laudatur doctis, & perplacet ille peritis:
Illis quod placeat, non placet ille mihi.
Hanc solam nosti liuoris reddere causam;
Liber ab inuidiæ morsibus iste liber.
Vtilis est studijs, adprime est vtilis arti:
Artibus ingenuis dulce iuuamen erit.
Qui poteris breuiter dictata excepere tota,
Vt nil te fugiat, Brachygraphia docet.
Quid cessas, iuuenis, plenis contendere velis,
Artis tam dignæ compos vt esse queas.

T. C. Au. Glo. Oxon.

In autem Brachigraphicam Petri Balesij Carmen Enconiicon.

MAxima vis minimis includere? plurima (paucis?
Larga Laconismo cogere, longa breui?
Ecce Balesius iter tibi dirigit, ecce Balesius
Vt præbet facilem, sic preit ipse viam.
Scribere concise, properanter scribere disces:
Discere nec longum, nec labor vllus erit.
Ne sudes, sudat: ne sit labor, ille laborat:
Longa tibi ne sint tempora danda, dedit.
Dū doces esse breues alios, breuis ipse docen- tradit & ocultas per bene nota notas. (do est:
Quā cito verba potes lingua dare, tradere cartis
Hæc data (mira loquor) tā cito verba potes.

In laudem Authoris

Quanta futura tua eſt igitur, laus inde (Baleſi)
Gratia cum gratis quanta futura tua eſt?

R. Lloyd. Mag. Art. Coll. Oriel. Oxon.

In Brachygraphiam.

ARS breue ſcribendi, ſcribendi perficit artē;
Scribere, ſcribentem ſtrictius illa docet.
Linea dum ſenſū breuior conſtringit opimū,
Et penna vitat, tædia feſſa, crebræ.
Quicquam contracte ſcribendi protulit artem;
Non, late fulis [illegible]dibus, ille caret.

Rich. Androwes. M. Art. Coll. S. Ioh. Oxon.

Eiuſdem.

(ter long:
FEw words, much ſence: few lines, the mat-
In little ſpace much ſtuffe conteyned is.
Yet not ſo cloſe, that one doth th'other thrōg,
Nor yet ſo looſe, that any you ſhould miſſe:
Brachygraphie (an Art of worth) works this.
Time it preuents, the buſie hand it ſpares,
The memorie it helps, & truth declares.

Rich. Androwes.

In artem Brachygraphicam PETRI BALESII.

CVr ſua Chemeiæ tantæ eſt curtatio lau?
Excoquit? immo aurū decoquit illa breui.

Vnde

Vnde ſuum Iliadi pretiū in iuglande repoſtæ?
Non fuit illa vſu longa, ſed arte breuis.
Ergo manus Chemeia ſuas det, & Ilias ipſa
Cedat: victori cedat vtrumq; Balo.
Ille Characterum myſteria maxima pandens
Arte ſua, et fructu vincit vtrumq; ſuo.

Io. Rawlinſon. Mag. Art. Coll. ſanct. Ioan. Oxō.

THOMAS NEVVTONVS, Ceſtreſhyrius, Collegij Reginei apud Cantabrigienſes, non ita dudum alumnus: in Authoris & operis laudem.

TRithemius pulchre deſcripſit Polygraphiā,
Ac Stenographiæ myſteria mira recluſit.
His vſus Cicero, his Cyprianus, & Aemulus vſus
Dicitur: vt tali ſub cortice pandere poſſent,
Quæ fuerant imis animi demerſa latebris,
Hæc Brightus ſolers veſtigia trita ſecutus,
Senſa Characteres docuit depingere mentis.
Porta Neapolitanus Zyphrarum explicat artē.
Atque notas Hieroglyphicas citat Orus Apollo
Præſtabant aliquid Smyth., Buloker & Hartus.
Dum ſtudio vigili inſudarunt Orthographiæ
Rectius ornādæ, & methodo meliore parādæ.
Petr. at hic Baleus, dextra aſtipulāte Minerua,
Brachygraphū, Orthographū, ſe Calographūq;
Exhibet, artificē ſe oſtēdens arte po- (probatū
Ingenio terſū, calami ſplēdore micantē, (litū,
Sedulitate grauē, patriæque in cōmoda natū.

Iu laudem Authoris

Præuius is glaciem ſecuit, quaſi Phoſphorus an-
Hunc ſequere, hunc lector talé venerare (teit,
(magiſtrum.

THOMAS NEWTON.

P. Hunsdon Cantabrig. in commendation of the Author & his worke.

THe glittering Gem, a glorious thing by kind,
With greater grace by Arte we ſee refin'd?
And that which Arte hath fram'd one vſe to fit,
By further Arte for vſes more doth hit:
Rule, Order, Vſe, chiefe Officers of Arte,
(As meeteſt meanes) theſe goldē gifts impart.
What greater Gem, then letters, which vnfold
The courſe of life, a treaſure more than gold?
Behold, this Gem, by Bales his painfull pen
Is poliſh't faire, for better vſe of men:
The feateſt frame for written letters found,
He teacheth, and of writing true the ground.
By letters (not by figures) he doth teach,
To write as faſt, as men vſe comely ſpeach:
Loe, letters vſe, to further vſe thus wrought,
By Bales his Arte, in brieſeſt ſort is brought:
All which he ſhowes by Rule and Order right,
Embrace him then, for profite and delight.

Pleaſure paſſeth; Honeſtie holdeth.

Eiusdem.

Eiusdem in eundem.

SCriptio tripla datur, celeris, vera atq; polita,
Si celerem cupias, Brachygraphia notat:
Si veram exoptes, apte ſtruit Orthographia:
Sin pulchram quæras, Calygraphia polit.
Has omnes vno Balæus rite libello
Complexus, ſtudio contulit (ecce) tuo.
Vtilitas ſuperabit onus, ſunt commoda prima:
Quod ſibi pœna, tibi fructus et vſus erit.
Tractat at Arte ſua patrias tantũmodo voces,
Anglus, vt Angligenis gratior eſſe queat.
Placida pergunt: Honeſta habitant.

The cenſure of *Thomas Lodge* Gent, vpon the Authors booke.

THere needs no Iuie, where the wine is good:
nor queint Diſc. where iudgmẽt leads the pẽ
Nor forced praiſe, wher Scięce ſpreds the ſaile:
Then gentle Bales deſpiſe the ſcoffing brood;
Thy Booke hath paſt the eyes of learned men,
And ſhall ſupply this Soyle with ſweete auaile.
Truth needs no foile, but triumphs in deſart:
A wanton flouriſh neuer dwels with Arte.

O vita! miſero, longa; felici, breuis.

Ad

Ad Authorem.

LAudabilemne, ex arte quam doces artem
Laudabo? Nullus quā hactenus reprēdisset
Quid opus, Balesi? Laudibus suis semet
Cōmendat Orbi. Quicquid vlpiam est vnquā
Pulchri repertum, quo due postea emergat
Huic debet ac debebit. Auser, & pessum
Eant bonæ Arteis, inde nec suis Musæ
Nec ipse Apollo perditis opem ferrent.
Atqui ipsa debet cultior tuæ limæ.
Balesij calamoque nos libellisq;
Debemus Artis munus elegans raræ.

Ed. Mychelbourne gen. Aulæ olim
Glo. Oxon.

In eiusdem opus Artis mirabile, scribendę Biblię nuce.

BAlesianæ specimen Artis excellens
Prodi, quod admiretur Insula haud vna.
Non ante visum quod videns, vt inuidit
Quæsiuit Orbis par huic, nec inuenit,

Ed. Mych.

In Artem Brachygraphicam.

Nutibus alterius si sensa recludere mentis
Posset homo, eloq. aut voce, qd. esset opus
Si quā præcipiti quasi verbere cuditur aura,
Excipiat doctis, impigra pēna, notis:

Nollem

Carmina.

Nollē ſcripta, et nollē verba, quis vſus in illis?
Scilicet in paucis emicat ingenium.

N.N. Baccha. Di. Coll. S. Ioan.

In Brachygraphiam Petri Baleſij, Carmen.

MVlta Characteri ſi vis compingere curto:
En tibi præſentem præſtitit Author opē:
Scriba venuſtatis, breuitatis ſcriba, decorem
Scribendi iunxit cum breuitate ſua: (trinq;
Scriba velox, et ſcriba Brachus, ſuperabis v-
Quicquid pēna poteſt, id tua (Balſe) poteſt.

A.G. Baccha. Di. Aulæ Glo. Oxon.

In laudem Brachygraphiæ.

FRendat in Authorem chartas qui vendit at
Artificis ſtudiū laudet opuſq; ſuū. (emptor
Cortice ſi poteris folijsue inſcribere, ſcribe
Dum ſic ſcribendo, ſumptus abeſſe poteſt.
Annus et ordo nouus rerū, noua gratia meſsis
Inuitant largo ſcribere multa modo:
At ſumptus, fructus, ſpacioq; recondita paruo
Vtilitas, ſuadent, ponere, puncta, notas.

C.H. Ma. art. Coll. Magd. Oxon.

Ad Authorem.

TE tua pẽna tulit ſublimem (chare Baleſi)
Qui nuper nobis aſſociatus eras:
Quiq; ſub his oris ſcribendi culmen habebas,
Ardua Pernaſi culmina ſcriptor habes:
Gratus ibi Muſis, Muſarum gratus alumnis,
Et mihi, diſcuſſa, gratior, Arte tua.

W.C. Aulæ Glo. Oxon.

VErba licet celeri curſu mittantur in auram,
Penna tamen citius pingere verba poteſt.

W.C.

In Petri Baleſij *Brachygraphiam*.

ESt breuis iſte liber, breuis ars, breuis author in arte,
Ampla ſed vtilitas hac breuitate patet:
Perplacet vtilitas, dulci breuitate coacta,
Nam breue dulce ſonat, cur? quia vita breuis?
Summa breuis vitæ, ſtudij, noſtriq; laboris,
Commendat cunctis, vtile, dulce, breue.

T.Y. Oxon.

VErba volant; verum: quid enim velocius illis?
Arte (Baleſe) tua, nunc quoq; penna volat.

T. C.

The

The Preface.

ALthough I haue not as yet tasted of the herbe Iris, to gaine eloquence, (as the *Troian Oratours* did,) I hope, though not with *Aristotles Axiomaes* to perswade you, yet with *Mercuries* figges to delight you. I haue drawne for the commoditie of my Countrymen (courteous Readers) a briefe, plaine, and certaine Method in the Artes of *Brachygraphie*, *Orthographie* and *Calygraphie*: Deliuering in the first, Rules for short and swift writing: In the second, for true writing: In the last for faire writing. For the first, to satisfie all parties, I haue thought good in fewe lines to set downe the profit & probabilitie thereof, that my endeuours may be acceptable to the best, & exceede the *Ironicall* censure of the captious. Brachygraphie, may in appearaunce seeme somewhat difficulte, but

but is in effect verie easie; containing many commodities vnder a fewe principles: the shortnes whereof is attained by memorie, the swiftnesse by practise, the sweetnesse by industrie. For swiftnesse, what one of neuer so slender iudgment doubteth the attaining thereof? Whereas so many in our age, haue drawne their proofe by their practise, & by knowledge doe finde, that *Milo*, who in his youth carried a Calfe, by continual exercise, in his age could easily beare an Oxe. Custome is a second nature, and heedefull endeuour is the *Architect* of Sciences: vnlesse therefore *Patacian* will cauill without occasion, it is impossible to doubt of the easie attaining to swift writing: As for the shortnesse thereof, let *Basilius*, before he looke on & laugh, listen and learne: least with the blushing Cobler, I tie him Prentice to his Slipper. First therefore, (Gentle Reader) to approue the Arte of *Brachygraphie*, it is conteyned within certaine limits, and most

infallible

infallible propoſitions: which proueth, that it falleth within the compaſſe of memorie, and is alſo concluded within our owne *Alphabet*: the diſtinction plaine, and not curious: apparant, & nothing doubtfull: The difficulty that may ſeeme therein, may by practice, and the helpe of memorie be eaſily remooued: And where I haue ſet downe certaine principles and obſeruations, whereunto I refer the Students of this Art, inducing thē to ſearch their memorie, by alluding ſome words of like ſence, ſome of like ſound & contrarie ſence: and other ſome altogether contrarie to the words pronoūced: know ye, that I conclude all within tearmes & limits: in ſuch ſorte, as what you ſhall eſteeme impoſſible to bee performed, you ſhall perceiue eaſie to bee effected: being attayned by diuers in ſmall time, who haue made proofe thereof. Then let the incredulous ignorant wraſtle with his follie, and in condemning the Art of *Brachygraphie*, haue either his owne witte in miſpriſion,

misprision, not able to reache vnto the capable iuduſtrie of a childe: or els according to the Prouerbe ſay: He hath liberally ſacrificed his witte to idleneſſe: in whom alſo may be verified this ſentence: Scientia, neminem habet inimicum, præter ignorantem. But becauſe there are many that borrowe inſatiable contempt from the Panther, fooliſh ſcoffing from the Aegyptian Aſſe, and vnskilfull deceit from the Camell: enforcing their brutiſh imperfections beyond all expectation: to cut away all ſcruples that may ariſe: in few wordes, I will approue the moſt neceſſary and eſpeciall benefite of Brachygraphie: but the fielde is ſo ample, that whereas I enforce a beginning, the profites (that preſent themſelues to all in generall) growe almoſt infinite: ſo that the loytering Locuſt cannot any wayes ſucke poiſon of miſlike from theſe principles: Firſt, this Arte ſauoureth ſomewhat of the old precepts of Antiquitie, differing onely in this; that the Aegiptians deliuered their

Hierogly-

The Preface.

Hieroglyphickes in portratures of herbs, Trees, Beaſtes, Numbers, Proportions, and ſuch like: I haue reduced it wholy into one Alphabet of Romain or Italian letters: borrowing only from Orthographie a tittle or twaine, and from the Grecians a couple of accentes.

The Egiptians Science was but priuatly commodious to their owne poſteritie: mine, to all that are capable thereof. Their documents were onely certaine demonſtrations for the ſecretes of Philoſophie: Mine, a path-way to induce the readie vnderſtanding and apprehenſion of all thinges, that are included within the tearmes of any Diuine or humaine knoweledge whatſoeuer: For as Logicke, is *Aditus ad Scientiam*, ſo my Brachygraphie, may rightly bee called, *Clauis Scientiarum*: ſithence, that whoſoeuer ſhall haue knowledge and bee perfect in the ſame, by hearing, reading, and ſwifte ſetting downe thereof: may attaine

attaine to that knowledge in very ſhort time, which our forefathers coulde not compaſſe in many yeares.

Which of you (graue Patrons of all knowledge) may not (if you pleaſe) drawe profite from hence: ſeeing that by this readie helpe, you may ſupplie your memories, perfect your readings, publiſh your conceites, and profit your ſchollers: Which of you (young Students) either in Diuinitie, Phyſicke, Lawe or Philoſophie, ſhall not gather great commoditie from hence? ſome, by ſetting downe your readings readily, and ſome your *Dictata* ſpeedily? For men of State, what may better pleaſure you than *Brachygraphie?* For by it you may ſwiftly and ſecretly decipher your intelligences: and by ſeeking to enrich this Arte, draw ſuch formes of writing, as the curious Decipherer may ſooner breake his braine, than reach to your meaning. What needes more for men that are ledde by reaſon? Aſſuredly (gentle Readers) if *Phocions* reaſons pre-

uaile

uaile with you, this is ſufficient, that experience prooues the Art to be very profitable. But for ſuch as ſhall bee reproouers hereof, beeing not much vnlike the Cypreſſe trees, which grow high, & outwardly faire: yet are inwardly foule and fruitleſſe, and with the careleſſe *Grecian*, delight neither in ſound nor in ſence; let me a little drawe my ſhaft, and hitte, not aime, at their follies; who are alſo like the licentious *Sibarites*, that chaſe cockes from their Cities, for feare of interruptiug their ſleepes: and they baniſh bookes fro their Studies, becauſe they will bee allied to idlenes:

Their breath is like the Northwinde, bitter and tempeſtuous: their iudgments raſh, and no leſſe perillous, than the headlong Races of the *Mauritanian Aſſes*, that breake their neckes before they end their iourneyes. How happie were they, if with the *Ciclops*, they had but one eye to ſee wel; or no eyes to miſ-ſee al things. If any man write, they condemne his

Booke:

Booke: if hee bee vnknowne, they dispraise his lines: if no friende, they contemne his preceptes. If his Style bee humble, it fits not the Subiect, if high, it is too swelling: If meane, it is too slender: If the matter bee extraordinarie, they call vs Esops Apes: If ordinarie, tut, this is common: Howsoeuer it be, he is but simple that writ it. But let me intreat you (the fauourable Readers hereof) in regard chiefly of the generall profite and publike right of Schollers, and partly in respect of mine owne cause, to be aduised by Seneca, who counselleth the vnlearned to reād, whereby to attaine knoweledge; and the learned to read, to perfect their learning. Finally, to auoyd tediousnes (which I am loath to entertaine:) For Orthographie, you that are Scholers, either know, or should know it: How needfull it is, Despauterius, and our Lillie haue taught you; but how corruptly written of many, and what confusion of sense it worketh to the vnacquainted

there-

therewith, (alas) it is too manifeſt and apparant. To the attaining & perfection whereof, if I haue preuailed any thing, attribute no leſſe vnto me, then the Grecians did to him, that added Y græcum, to their Alphabet: ſince my endeuour and deſire, is no leſſe then his. For Calygraphie, (wherein I take vpon me, through my long practize, to be able to ſay ſomething more then ordinarie) if any depart diſcontented, condemne me not: if ſufficiently inſtructed, thanke me, and thinke of mee as I deſerue. To conclude, (Gentlemen, and others) in a worde: If you pleaſe to make triall herein; as I promiſe you profit, ſo will I alwayes be ready to perfourme it. Farewell.

Yours: P. BALES.

Authoris:

Authoris:
In Artẽ Brachigraphiæ ſuam.

Currant verba licet, manus eſt velocior illis:
Dum vix lingua ſuum, penna peregit opus.

Eiusdem,
In Ordinem *Orthographię* ſuum.

Nil moror an pulchre, ſi non ſint ſingula recte;
Conuenit at ſcriptis ſcriptio pulchra meis.

Eiusdem,
In Clauem *Calygraphię* ſuam.

Si quæras literas penna deſcribere pulchras,
Me cernas oculo, mente, manuque ſimul.

Eiusdem,
In Librum ſuum triplicem.

Brachygraph. breuis, celeris volat, atq; ſecreta.
Orthographia docet dictamina ſcribere recte:
Calygraphia poteſt literas depingere pulchras.

Pati: Beatum

THE

The Authors Censure

of this Arte, with his encouragement and requeſt to all Students therein: Declaring what ſpeciall benefit will thereby enſue, for the furtherance of their ſtudie in all Artes and Sciences.

1 FIRST, (beeing once perfect in this Arte) you ſhall with little vſe reteine the ſame ſtill in memorie during your life, to your ſingular delight, vnleſſe you ſhall vtterly diſcontinue the vſe thereof.

2 Secondly, by taking of Sermons and Lectures, or any other Orations or ſpeeches, worthie the writing, you ſhall be able in ſhort time to vſe the ſame Method, by obſeruation thereof.

3 Thirdly, by the vſe of this Arte, your memorie ſhal be very much holpē and preſerued: and the paynes of your moſt vſuall ſtudies greatly leſſened thereby.

4 Fourthly, the Sermons, Lectures,

and Orations of excellent learned men, ſhall hereby be kept, recorded, and regiſtred, to the generall benefite of all ages and poſterities.

5 Fiftly, by this Arte, you may with ſpeede write out any excellent written Booke or Copie (neuer yet imprinted) to your priuate vſe and benefite.

6 Sixtly, you may hereby note in the margent of your booke, more then is conteined in the Page: And you may write as much in one day by this briefe Arte, as in a whole weeke by other writing.

7 Seauenthly, this Arte (beſide the expedition and breuitie thereof) is moſt ſecret; For euery man may vſe a difference from another.

8 Finally; it is greatly auaileable for Ambaſſadors; Meſſengers, and Trauailers into farre countries, for the ready and ſpeedy deſcription of the place, manners, cuſtomes, pollicie and gouernement of each nation. It ſerueth alſo for an infinite

number

number of vſes; which I leaue to the more deepe conſideration of the wiſe & learned, who can better iudge of the beſt and moſt profitable vſes thereof.

CONſidering therefore what ſinguler benefite you ſhal enioy by this Arte, whereof manifeſt proofe is already made; I woulde requeſt you to make no doubt thereof; nor any whit to feare your owne capacitie therein; for that children of twelue yeeres of age, haue in 12. dayes atteined to the knowledge thereof; and perfourmed the ſame in one moneth: And that you will not ſpare to beſtowe ſome ſmall labor and coſt, to purchaſe ſo great a benefit as will thereby enſue: And laſtly, that hauing once well begunne the ſame, you will likewiſe continue the practize thereof.

THE ARTE OF Brachygraphie: that is, of ſhort writing.

THis worde *Brachygraphie* ſignifieth ſhort writing. It conſiſteth of two partes.

The firſt parte, is to learne to write the letters of the Romane or Italian hande moſt ſpeedily, and plainely.

The ſecond part, is to knowe perfectly each pricke or tittle belonging to euery letter, and their ſeuerall places.

Euery letter with his prieke or tittle repreſenteth a word.

There are onely foure kinds of pricks or tittles to be vſed for the diſtinguiſhing of euery word.

There are twelue places for the pricks or tittles in euery letter; whereof one

pricke onely is vſed with one letter, to expreſſe one word in one place.

Theſe letters for words, are to be written on forwarde, as in all other ordinarie writing.

The pointes for pauſing at the end of euery ſentence, are long ſtroks ſet a ſlope.

The foure pricks or tittles are theſe.

THe firſt is a full pricke or period.

The ſeconde is a comma or crooked tittle.

The third is a ſhort tittle.

The fourth is a long tittle.

Theſe foure prickes or tittles are to be vſed with their letters for the foure dozen of words, which are full complete onely in theſe two letters *C.* and *S.* and diminiſh more or leſſe in all the reſt of the wordes of the table. The period pricke ſerueth for the firſt dozen: the comma tittle, for the ſecond dozen: the ſhorte tittle for the thirde; and the long tittle for the fourth dozen.

The

The twelue places of the pricks or tittles, for euery twelue words.

THe first place, is, a pricke ouer the letter on the left side.

The second place, is, a pricke ouer the letter on the right side.

The third place, is, a pricke right against the top of the letter on the left side.

The fourth place, is, a pricke right against ỹ top of the letter on the right side.

The fift place, is, a pricke right against the middest of the letter on the left side.

The sixt place, is, a pricke right against the midst of the letter on the right side.

The seuenth place, is, a pricke right against the foot of the letter on ỹ left side.

The eight place, is, a pricke right against the foot of the letter on the right side.

The ninth place, is, a pricke vnder the letter on the left side.

The tenth place, is a pricke vnder the letter on the right side.

The eleuenth place, is, a pricke right ouer the head of the letter.

The twelueth place, is, a pricke right vnder the foote of the letter.

Orders and Rules to be obserued in the learning of the Arte of *Brachygraphie*, for your better ease, and more speedie attaining thereunto.

FIrst, you are to learne perfectly without booke, all the wordes set downe in the Table of *Brachygraphie* hereafter following, and to lodge euerie word in your memorie, together with the place of the pricke thereto belonging, in such sort as they are there placed, for the speciall ease and helpe of your memorie in the sure holding and reteining thereof: which order in the learning of the table of words will saue you a great deale of labour and studie in the whole Arte.

When you learne the wordes without booke,

booke, take no more but one dozen at once: for throughout the whole Table, the words are all deuided into dozens, except some odde words in ỹ ende of some of ỹ letters; The number of which odde wordes are also aswell to be had in memorie, as the number of the dozens: hauing also in speciall remembrance the first and last words of euery dozen; to the ende you may readily know how euery dozen beginneth and endeth, which maketh greatly for your purpose.

And for your better helpe of memorie, in the learning of your wordes without booke, you may lodge therewithall in your minde euerie letter and tittle of each dozen, by committing to memorie the number of the place of euery seueral word As thus: In the first place lodge the first word; in the second place, the second wo d: and so to the twelueth place: Then begin againe with the next dozen, obseruing the like order, to the number of twelue; which you may vse through-

out the whole Table of wordes: except in the odde wordes in the ende of some of the letters: which odde wordes you must retcine in your memorie by themselues, and by their number and places, so farre as they extend.

If your memorie cannot serue you to take a whole dozen of wordes at once, you may take but halfe a dozen at once: if that be too much, you may take but two wordes at once, which may bee called a paire: and so you haue sixe paire to a dozen, euery paire being sutable by themselues, and agreeing together by a contrarietie, in the direct placing of their prickes, right one against another; from your left hand to your right.

This being so perfectly learned that you are able not only to rehearse all the words of the Table without booke, in the order aforesaid; but that also you can speedily make & set downe the proper letter and tittle of euery seuerall woorde of the Table that shall bee confusedly read or spoken:

ſpoken : You are to obſerue very diligently and ſpeedily, when a worde is either ſpoken or read vnto you, whether that word be in your Table of words, or no. If it bee, then you are to ſet downe the letter & tittle for the ſelfe ſame word onely, without any other difference. But if the worde bee not in your Table of words, then are you to take ſuch a worde in your Table as your ſelfe ſhall thinke to come ſo neere vnto it in ſenſe or likenes, as your memory will beſt reteine the ſame, till you come to the reading thereof : which wordes of like ſenſe are called *Synonymies*. If you cannot readily and ſpeedily (euen at the very inſtant of the word named or read) finde a word of like ſenſe or ſignification, or ſo neere in ſenſe, as your memorie can preſently take holde thereof, then are you to bethinke you ſpeedily of ſome worde in your Table, that is of contrarie ſignification to the word pronounced, and to lodge it therewith.

And

And that you may the better knowe how to reade what you haue written, and to come neerer to the very worde that was named, or to the neereſt in ſenſe; if the ſelfe ſame woord that is in the Table be ſpoken, you ſhall not neede to write any more but the letter and the tittle only for the ſame. But if it be a worde of the ſame ſenſe, you are to make beſide the letter and the tittle, a ſmall downe right ſtroke on the right ſide thereof, which ſignifieth the *Synonimie*, or like in ſenſe. Or els, for the more ſuretie, you may ſet the firſt letter of the worde on the right ſide, following the other letter. If the word be taken by a cõtrarie word in ſenſe, you are to make a ſmall downe right ſtroke on the left ſide or backeſide of the letter.

As for deriuatiues, the *Brachygraphie* words of the primitiues may ſerue to reteine them with the helpe of the ſenſe, & the vſe of your memorie. As, to write, worſhipfull, worſhip may ſerue; For we

vſe

vſe not to ſay, To the right Worſhip, but To the right worſhipfull: And ſo Right for Righteous, Wiſe, for Wiſedome, and ſuch like. For if euery deriuatiue ſhould haue his pricke or tittle to diſtinguiſh him from the primatiue, it would charge and encumber this Arte with too many pricks and tittles. So likewiſe take ſimples for compoundes.

All wordes of like ſounde, though of contrary ſenſe, are to be written alike with the ſame letter and tittle, as, Sound and Swound: Here and Heare: Rod & Rode: and ſuch like.

All compariſons, number and tence, I referre to be taken by the ſenſe, & helpe of memorie, taking only the preſent tence and ſinguler number, as in the Table of *Brachygraphie* is expreſſed.

For numbers, vſe figures, and for proper names that are ſignificant, vſe your *Brachygraphi*: as *way*, *wait*, &c. Or els, take the two firſt letters of euerie name, and ſo commit the reſt to memorie.

For

For Repetitions, write the letter *r* without any tittle, and for the wordes repeated, take the first word by *Brachygraphie*: And that you may the better know how much is repeated, include those wordes that are repeated, with a *Parentheſis*.

For circumlocutions or phraſes, take a worde of *Brachygraphie*: as for, he tooke his iourney, he rode, and committe the phraſe to memorie.

Now, to conclude briefly: learne your Table perfectly; write your letters ſwiftly; conceiue your words quickly; exerciſe your memorie; practize to write dayly, and you ſhal attaine ſpeedily to this Arte of *Brachygraphie*.

FINIS.

The Table of
Brachygraphie.

A Two dozen

11

a Alſo.

1 a Abound

2 a About

3 a Accept

4 a Accuſe

5 a Aduance

6 a Ayer

7 a Againe

8 a Age

9 a All

10 a Almoſt,

12

a Although,

a As.

a Alter

a Am

a Amend

a Anger

a Annoynt

a Apparell

a Appertaine

a Appoint

a Arme,

The Table

a Arme. a Art.
a At.

B. Three dozen and foure.

b Benefite.
b Baniſh. b Bargaine.
b Beare. b Beaſt
b Beate. b Before
b Begge. b Begin
b Bellie. b Bend.
b Beſtowe.

b Blow.
b Betweeene b Beware
b By b Becauſe
b Bird b Biſhop
b Bite b Blaſe
b Bliſſe. b Bloud.
b Bluſh.

b Brittle.
b Bone b Booke
b Borrow b Both
b Bottome b Bread
b Breake

b Breake
b Breaſt.
b Breed
b Bright,
b Brother.

b bruſe
b Buſie.
b Burne
b But.

CKQ foure dozen.

c Chriſtian.

c Call
c Captious
c Caſe
c Cauſe
c Challenge
c Can
c Care
c Caue
c Certaine
c Change.
c Church.

c Comfort.

c Chuſe
k Kinde
c Citie
k Know
c Colour.
k Kill
c Circumſtance
c Cloath
c Coyne
c Commaund.
c Common.

c Conſtant.

c Constant.

c Compare
c Compell
c Conceiue
c Consent
c Confesse
c Companie
c Continue
c Condition
c Consider
c Conscience.
c Conuey.

c Compasse.

c Content
c Corner
c Couer
c Count
q Question.
c Corne
c Corrupt
c Councell
c Crie
q Quit.
c Cut.

D. Two dozen and eight.

d Descend.

d Day
d Deceiue
d Dedicate
d Defend
d Depriue
d Danger
d Declare
d Deere
d Delight
d Deputie.
d Desire.
d Doo

d Doo.

d Deſpiſe
d Deſtroy
d Differ
d Diligence
d Diſtreſſe
d Deſtitute
d Diet
d Digge
d Diſſemble
d Dizie

d Doubt.

d Draw
d Drie
d Driue
d Due
d Dreame
d Drinke
d Drop
d Double

E. One dozen and fiue.

e Eſcape.

e Earth
e Euen
e Eloquence
e Enter
e Erect
e Edge
e Element
e Enough
e Enterprize
e Erre.

e Euer.

e Example
e Exerciſe
e Expert.
e Except
e Expect.

The Table

F. three dozen & three.

f Feed.

f Face
f Faire
f Fare
f Faſt
f Feare

f Faith
f Fall
f Farre
f Fatte
f Feaſt.

f Field.

f Fleſh.

f Fetter
f Figure
f Filth
f Finde
f Fiſh

f Fight
f Fill
f Fine
f Fire
f Flatter.

f Flie.

f Friend.

f Fling
f Follow
f Force
f Fortune
f Fountaine

f Floriſh
f For
f Forſake
f Foundation
f Free.

f From.

f Frowne

f Frowne
f Fruit.
f Furniſh.

G. one dozen and eleuen.

g God.

g Gape
g Garment
g Gentle
g Get
g Giue
g Gard
g Gather
g Geſt
g Guide
g Go.

g Good.

g Grone.

g Goſpell
g Glorie
g Graffe
g Graſſe
g Great
g Glaſſe
g Grace
g Graine
g Graue
g Griefe

H. Two dozen and ſeuen.

h Heale.

h Halfe
h Hang
h Hart
h Hand
h Hard
h Harueſt
h Haſt

h Haſt
h Haue
h Hault;
h Haunt,
h He
h Hir,
h Head
h Helpe
h Herbe
h Here
h Heate
h Hitherto
h Heauen
h High
h Hill
h Hiſtorie.
h Holie
h Honeſt
h Hope
h How
h Hold
h Houſe
h Husband,
h Hurt.

I. one dozen and two.

i Ioyne.
y Yet
i If
i Inherit
i Inioy
i Innocent
i Inquire
i Inſtrument
i Intertaine
i Inuent
y You
y Young.
i Iudge,
i Iewell,

I. one

Of Brachygraphie.

L. one dozen and seuen.

l Liberalitie.

l Labour
l Late
l Leane
l Let
l Leaue
l Laſt
l Laugh
l Learne
l Leather
l Lye
l Life.

l Light
l Limit
l Load
l Loue
l Like
l Line
l Looſe

M. Two dozen and ſixe.

m Maſter.

m Mad
m Man
m Manie
m Marke
m Meruaile
m Make
m Manner
m Merchant
m Marrie
m Maſſe.
m Matter.
m Mixe.

m. Mixe.

m Meane
m Meete
m Merit
m Mettall
m Myne
m Measure
m Mercie
m Message
m Minde
m Mirth.

m Mocke.

m Modestie
m Moue
m Much
m More
m Mouth
m Murmure.

N one dozen and one.

n Nothing.

n Naile
n Necessarie
n Nether
n Neuertheles.
n No
n Nature
n Neighbour
n Net
n Nip
n Noble.
n Nothingles.
n Now.

Brachygraphie.

O, one dozen and eleven.

o oppresse.

o Obay
o Offend
o Oft
o Omit
o Open
o Office
o Offer
o Oh
o One
o Oppose,
o Or,
o Outward
o Order
o Other
o Ouerimuch
o Ought
o Our
o Oth
o Ouer
o Ouertake
o Owne
o Out

P, Three dozen and two.

p Plague.

p Patient
p Part
p Peace
p Perfect
p Phisick
p Parent
p Passe
p People
p Perswade
p Place
p Play.
p Prepare

p Prepare.

p Plaints
p Pledge
p Possible
p Pray
p Preach
p Plead
p Point
p Power
p Praise
p Prejudice.

p Present.

p Pulpit.

p Pretend
p Preuent
p Prince
p Prophesie
p Prosper
p Preuaile
p Prick
p Promise
p Proportion
p Proue.

p Punish.

p Purge.
p Purpose.

Brachygraphie.

R. Two dozen and sixe.

r Remember.

r Race
r Rebuke
r Recouer
r Ready
r Reioyce
r Raigne
r Reach
r Read
r Region
r Religion.

r Reape.

r Ripe

r Repent
r Resolue
r Restore
r Reuenge
r Rich
r Reason
r Rest
r Reward
r Reuile
r Right.

r Robbe.

r Rod
r Rough
r Rule
r Roote
r Rubbe
r Rush

S. *Foure dozen.*

s Ship.

s Salute s Sauce
s Scarce s Schoole
s Slaunder s See
s Seede s Seeme
s Senſe s Shine
s Shoote.

s Some

s Side s Sincke
s Sing s Sit
s Skie s Slip
s Smatter s Smoke
s Suddaine s Socuer.
s Sore

s Step.

s Sound s Space
s Spare s Sparke
s Speake s Spice
s Spit s Spring
s Stay s Start.
s Steward.

s Surfet.

s Surfet.

s Stone
s Strong
s Stuffe
s Substance
s Sweete
s Straine
s Studie
s Stumble
s Such
s Swell.

s Sunne.

T. two dozen and sixe.

t Thether
t Tame
t Taste
t Teare
t Temper
t Tempest
t Thanke
t That
t Thou
t Thence
t There
t Thine.

t Trade

t Thing
t Thinke
t This
t Threaten
t Tidings
t Till
t Time
t Together
t Tongue
t Touch
t Treason.

t Tree
t Triumph
t True
t Tribute
t Trouble
t Turne.

U. W. Three dozen and one.

v Verie.

w Waie
w Waite
w Warne
w Water
w Wearie
v Vaine
w Ware
w Watch
w Weapon
v Venture
v Vertue.
w Winter.
v Vessell
w What
w Wherefore
w Whore
v Vine
w Wether
w Where
w Which
w Will
w Winde.
v Violence.
w Wrangle

Brachygraphic.

w Wrangle

w Wise
w Witnes
w Word
w Worship
v Vp
v Vse.

v Visit
w Wood
w World
w Worthie
v Vprore.
w Write

Wordes most vsuall and common to be taken with a contrarie comma.

A

a And
a As it were
a Aske
a As much
a Any
a Assoone as

B

b Be
b By
b Build
b Bring.

C

c Come
c Curse
c Course.

D

d Did
d Doing
d Doth

d Doth
d Deliuer
d Deede
d Doore.

E

e Eye
e Euermore
e End
e Ending
e Endles
e Else
e Ebbe
e East.

F

f Full
f Foule
f Fulfill
f For euer
f Fansie
f Fond
f Fraile.

G

g Guiltie
g Gold
g Gate
g Goodnes

H

h He
h His
h Himselfe
h Him
h Her
h Howsoeuer
h Humble
h Hunger.

I

i Is
i Iesus Christ
i In
i It.

K

k King
k Knaue

l Lord

Brachygraphic.

L

l Lord
l Lo
l Lazie
l Lack
l Looke

M

m Me
m My
m Middle
m Monme
m Morning
m Maie
m Might
m Misse

N

n Nay
n Not
n None
n North
n Notable
n Neuer

O

o Of
o On
o Or
o Our
o Out
o Ourselues

P

p Pearle
p Pretie
p Pure
p Pull
p Put
p Price,

Q

q Quick
q Quiet
q Quill
q Queene
q Quench
q Quake,

The Table

R

r Rather
r Riot
r Ruſt

S

s Sauiour
s South
s Send
s Sinne
s Since
s Shall
s Soone

T

t Tarrie
t Take
t Themſelues
t Them
t The
t Theſe
t Thy
t Thoſe
t Thus
t Thus much.

V

v Vnto
v Vpon
v Vs.

W

w We
w Were
w Weſt
w When
w Within
w Without
w With
w Who
w What
w Where
w Why
w Whoſe

X

x Xenophon.

Y

y Youth.

y Yard

y Yeeld

Z

y Yet

z Zeale

y Yonder

z Zealous.

FINIS.

The

The words of Arte reduced into Sentences, as they are before deuided into dozens, by their seuerall letters orderly : To bee written by the letters and tittles of Arte; for the most easie perfection of your reading thereof.

A

S at all appointmentes the arme is apparelled by arte, so aboundance is accepted, and anger is almost amended : Although some are accused for annointing of age, yet the ayer also round about apperteyneth to alteration, and is aduanced againe.

B

Bishops begin to bestow both benefices and bookes, before they bargaine for birdes that byte and breake your bones.

bones. Beware of bloud because it bendeth and bruiseth the breasts of buzie beastes that blaze & burne thy brother to the bottome. The bright bread of blisse breedeth and banisheth those that beate betweene the brittle. But beare with thē that beg by the bellie.

C. K. & Q.

Challenge care for chaunging the case, and call the captious Christian to the Church: & cause if ye can certeine to the caue. Commaund circumstance to comfort the kind colours, that kill the common coyne; and know how to chuse the cloth of the Citie: Consider of conscience in her condition, & conuey company to continue, and compell them to confesse constantly their consent in conceauing of comparison: corrupt not the corne, nor question with the counsell; but be content to count the cryes that couer and cut the corner that is quit of the compasse.

Declare

D

Declare the daunger that deceiueth the day, and defend the Deputie that desireth to dedicate his delight, & descendeth not to depriue his deare. Distresse not the destitute that digge for dyet, nor despise the dizzie, that doe doubt to destroy those thar differ to dissemble diligence. Drawe double drinke dry: and driue away droppes of dreames duely.

E

Enterprize the euen edge of eloquence betweene the element and the earth; and erecte not euer those that erre and escape well enough the entrance. Exercise examples that are expert, and except your expectation.

F

Feed by faith without feare, the faire faces that fall farre by fasting, and are not in the fatte fielde of good fare and feasting. Flatter not the fleshe, that fighteth with fire, and finde the figure that filleth the filthie flie with fetters, & fine fishes; follow the foundation of the florishing fountaine, and forsake not thy friend for the force that is free to fling from fortunes frownes, but furnish his fruit.

G

God guideth gentle guests, to get and gather good garments: goe not to gape at the giuer of the gard. Graffe the gospell of grace in graine, and graue in glasse the glorie of the grasse, & greatly grieue at gronings.

H

Hang halfe harts that halt and haunt the harueſt: If hee haue a hard hand haſte to heale him: helpe heads that hope for the high and holy hill of heauen, and by the hiſtorie hit vpon the herbe here that healeth thee: How was the honeſt husband hurt in the houſe that he holdeth by hope.

I. & Y.

Intertaine the young Iudge, that enioyeth and inheriteth the inſtrument; yet let them inquire if you inuented the iewell, and ioyne with the innocent.

L

Labour late, and leaue lies at laſt, leaſt your leane life iymit and looſe the loue of the light, and laugh at thy load

of

of leather: but let him not find thy line, nor like of thy liberalitie.

M

Marke the manners of many Marchants, that marry before masse, but it makes no matter, though thy master maruell at the mad man. Mirth with measure meeteth with mercie. It is not my minde to mocke the message that meriteth the mettal, though it be meanly mixed. The mouth moueth modestie so much the more to murmure.

N

Nothing is now more necessorie to nayle the net, neither yet nothing lesse noble: neuertheless nippe not thy neighbours good nature.

O

Oh offer & open, but omit no office,

nor

nor ouermuch oppresse or oppose one with offence; wee ought to order ouer our owne outwarde othe, least others come out and ouertake vs.

P

Parents passe in peace, & perswade the people perfectly, in the parte of their play nor to plague phisicke; but let it passe with patience. Praise the preacher, and pray him to plead with all his power, and prepare for the present (if it be possible) but pledge him not in that point to the preiudice of his plaint. The Prince preuaileth in promise, to the purpose of the prophecie in the pulpit; and punisheth those that purge and prosper not; nor pretende to proue the pricke of preuention.

R

Remember to reade the Queenes Raigne, and rebuke not the Region that reioyceth to reape religion; but recouer and reache the ready race. Re-

solue

ſolue to rewarde Reaſon and reſtore right; but reuenge not the rich, nor robbe thoſe that are ripe, nor reuile the reſt that repent. The rod ruleth thoſe that rubbe and roughly ruſhe at the roote.

S

Saue the Shippe, and ſalute the ſchoole, that ſeemeth to ſhine in ſence; which can ſcarce ſee the ſeed that ſhooteth at ſlaunder. Sit and ſing with skill; and ſincke the ſodaine ſmoke; that ſcattereth ſome very ſore, howſoeuer they ſlippe aſide. Spare not to ſpeake ſoundly, and ſtay thoſe that ſpit their ſpice, and ſtep foorth to ſcare the ſteward with ſparkes: Straine thy ſtudy ſtrongly, but ſtumble not at a ſtone, nor ſurfet with ſuch ſweete ſtuffe, that ſwelleth with the ſubſtaunce of the ſonne.

T

Temper thy taſte thither, and then there thanke the tempeſt, that teareth

and

and tameth thee from thence. Touch not the trade of treason, but thinke to thriue, till thy toungue and time together tell tydings of good things. Triumph in thy trouble, and turne truly to the tribute of the tree of life.

V, & W.

Warne the watch with their weapons, to waite in the very way of vertue, and in this weary vaine venture to water their wares. What will the violence of the winde and the weather do in winter, which will be the cause wherfore whoores vessels spoyle the vine. The word of a wise witnesse, is worthy of worship in this world, that vseth to write without wrangling, and not to visit the vprore in the woods.

AFter you haue written these sentences, and can perfectly reade them by their letters and tittles onely: It is very

very conuenient for you to proceede in the like practise, with the next discourse ensuing.

A briefe Discourse co-

teyning the wordes of Arte generally dispersed, and reduced into sentences: To be written by the letters and tittles of Arte; for your further practize in atteyning to the perfection both of writing & reading thereof: To the end you may the better auoid the learning of the wordes of Arte, and their tittles and places by roate.

AS at all times Arte and learning helpeth a man in his griefe, so much anger driueth him from all goodnes: For learning aduanceth him to the highest places of glorie, but madnes causeth him to bee loued of no man.

He

He that straineth his studie to get vertue, shall flie farre the daungers of distresse and beggerie.

He that delighteth in ouer fine fare and foolishnesse, shall sodainly fall to a fearefull destruction.

Great strength shall not preuaile in the day of reuengement; but he that is of a good conscience and a free minde, shall be quit in Iudgement.

Wisedome is a Iewel mixed with patience, which the worlde vseth for the trade of this life, but vanitie will neuer conceiue the perfection thereof.

A little sparke maketh a great fire, to which florishing age is very like. Loue liberalitie, least thou loose the reward of mercie. Bashfulnesse belongeth to a good nature, for in it is praise. Bargaine and bestow money in buying of bookes, for without them you can doe nothing.

Let not fortune deceyue and oppresse you with flatteries: Escape the

edge

edge of brittle glasse, and perswade thy selfe to followe in benefites to the comfort of him that wanteth.

Although I accuse him of negligence, yet I doubt not of his amendment.

Beware of a double hearte, and accept not him that speaketh with a double tongue.

The businesse which was appointed me, I haue almost done: Grace amendeth manners; and honestie lost is not gotten againe in haste.

Professe true Religion, and be ready to entertaine Innocentes into thine house; for this is an heauenly commandement.

Continue in Prayer till God heare thy desire.

See how thou canst presently preuent the purpose of him that watcheth and waiteth for thy life.

The Preacher preacheth sweete tidings

dings to the common people out of the Pulpit, and there roughly rebuketh the offender.

The mouth of the graues are open & gape for them that will not bee called to wisedome.

All things are possible to God, who guideth and gardeth his Church, and blesseth it with peace and prosperitie.

The Physicion prepareth physicke; and pretendeth to heale the sick. Hard words doe warne, nip and moue a guiltie conscience, more then weapons.

The father reioyceth in the good conditions of his sonne, when hee seeth that hee despiseth the filthy e smeke of this world.

Choose rather to goe to the house of teares, then of laughter.

Consider before thou giue consent to the death of him that is iudged.

Bright and cleare weather maketh both the fruite and the seede to spring.

Labor not to lie, but limit thy words by the right rule & race of reason it selfe.

Princes

Princes inherit the passing promise of peace, at the free hande and will of God. He shall beate, breake, & bruise them with a rodde of iron, that forsake and obay not his orders.

The inuentions of flesshe are compassed about with many nettes of ignorance. The proportion and figure of modestie commendeth the Maister.

Remember thy outward othe, and recouer thine owne. but robbe no man of his right. Omit not repentance from day to day, least the graue ouertake thee.

Rest content with those riches which God hath giuen thee: and beware of him that biteth secretly.

Challenge not a mightie man into the field, except thou delight in blows, if thou wilt haue thy breast free from bloud.

Banishment compelleth him that is destitute to borrow euen of his enemy.

A holy hill beareth herbes for the

vſe of man, and in the bottome there is water, to which the birds bend their way.

It is the ductie of a Biſhop, to make loue betweene man and man, where burning enuie ſitteth.

Count it better to dwel in a certaine corner of a Citie in reſt, then in higher places, with the captious perſon.

Chaunge of apparell is vaine, and ſo are ſome queſtions and circumſtances: for vnder the colour of councell is conueyed much corruption.

The Deputie is deprined of his place becauſe he differed from his fellowe in diligence.

The glorie of God ſhineth, and is declared in the cloudes.

Although thou bee experte enough, yet thou maiſt erre; wherefore exerciſe thy ſelfe in the enterpriſe of eloquence.

A drop of drinke although it deſcend into the inwarde partes of man, yet it is ſeene in the face.

Oh

Oh, what violence and wrangling is written in ỹ hiſtories of Princes, which although they bee but diſſembling dreames drawne from the dizie and vnconſtant heads of ſome marchants, yet are they furniſhed with ſuch an erect foundation of mirth and matter, that if you marke the noblencſſe and worthineſſe of them, they are ſo fine, as hitherto hath not bene read or found.

Faith, to the meaſure of a graine of muſtard ſeede, gathered by the Goſpel, and graſted in our heartes, freeth vs frō the faſt fetters of condemnation.

He that haulteth, is ſore wearie with ouermuch heate.

Shee married a husbande of late meete to feed her expectation, but now there proueth a murmuring very often betweene them.

I confeſſe not without merit, which is the inſtrument of ſlaunder: Subſtance cauſeth ſurfet together with wine.

A maſſie veſſel ladeth my leane ſides, & maketh me to ſtūble at a light ſtone.

Let him that reapeth his message in harvest by the roote, tryumph and tribute thankes to God, least that the tempest of the element touch the tree, and it thriue no more.

Except those which digge a caue be killed, & such as begin to swell in treason, and oppose themselues to the preiudice of their annoynted, be hanged; they will dedicate their steppes to the sparing of none; (that is to say) they will kill all.

He that haunteth whoores, ventureth his worship, & he that thought to hit, is holden with a nayle himselfe.

You may see that there was no small vprore in our Nauie, the enemies minding nothing lesse but to teare vs in peices, when the smoake for the space of halfe a day might bee compared to cloudes going vp to visit the faithfull witnesses in heauen.

To haue some smattering in the trade of spicerie, turneth to a mans good.

If

If the Steward mocke & reuile thee, ſalute him; and let not thy gueſt that groneth, ſcare away, but winter with thee.

Alter thy apparel when thou armeſt thy ſelfe to fight with a plaguie beaſt, leaſt he hurt and bruiſe thy bones.

Couer the cares of thy diſtreſſed neighhour as it were with the garment of gentilitie, that bluſheth to haue thē knowne: pleade for him, defende him, and purge him of his accuſation: if thou be a Iudge, heare his caſe, and enquire of his trouble: that hee may enioy his office without either price or pledge.

Powre out neceſſary puniſhmentes with a frowning coūtenance, vpō thoſe which ſpightfully ſhoot at their neighbours fatte and faire beaſtes.

At the feaſt of Chriſtmaſſe when I was a ſcholler on the fiſh dayes, wee had muſicions ſinging & playing at our meales, blazing out their skill on an Inſtrument of many ſtringes; yet ſcarce

worth a drie morsell, which cannot fill their bellies, neither breed any delight to their dyet.

Cutte not thy leather narrower then thy laste, least thou rubbe thine eyeliddes and crie, because it wil not reach so farre as thou wouldest haue it.

Wormewood in our Countrie, is an herbe or grasse, which being ripe, differeth from rushes, that the winde and rayne doe marre.

THese sentences beeing written with their letters & tittles, are to be read ouer, verie often with good heede, till you finde your selfe well acquainted with them: Then proceede nexte to write some Chapters of the Prouerbs; and afterwardes of any other booke: (some or other reading softly vnto you at the first, and then a little faster:) And lastly, take Lectures and Sermons, or any other speeches or orations whatsoeuer; for the atteining of the full perfection of this Arte of *Brachygraphie*.

FINIS.

Otiola quædam Authoris Carmina: In laudem Reginæ, Nomen Authoris includitur.

PRinceps Elizabeth, Tu Regia Virgo Sabeta (ta;
Beta 'es, Anglorum Lumen, Eliza Sacrũ.

Alias.

Pauper Ego Tacita Rogitabo Viuere Sorte;
Bacchus Adito Locos Ebrietate Suos.

OMNES LITERæ MINORES Latinæ vineo patent carmine.

Elizabetha frequens dux ac Regina triũpho.

Alias Hexametro Anglico.

Elizabeth our Queene God keepe frõ cares (wery vexing.

Carmina.

His quatuor carminibus exprimuntur omnes Capitales Literæ Romanæ.

Accipe Baleſi Carmen, Dulcedinis Eſcam;
(Manu:
Fructum Guſtat, Habens Inclyta Lucra
(gabis
Nominis Oſtendit Pariter Quæcunque Ro-
(lo.
Signa; Tibi Veniens Xenophon Ypſe Ze-

Carmen idem retrorſum.
Nemo tela ſui mutatum ius alet omen.

Anagramma nominis ſui.
Præſul beatus, PETRVS BALEVS,

Ad celeberrimam Academiam Oxonienſem: Petri Baleſij Carmen gratulatorium: quod pro Arte ſua Brachygraphica, gemmeam Pennam ſuæ aureæ Pennæ iungi, carminibus dignata eſt.

AVrea præclari ſcripſerunt carmina Vates;
Penna manens meritis gẽmea digna ſuis.
Aurea Brittanno ſplendebat penna Baleſo;
Aurea nunc veſtra eſt, quæ modo noſtra fuit
Ipſe,

Ipſe, manu pēnā, vos, mente manuq; paraſtis
Aurea ſic noſtra eſt penna reuicta modo.
Quæ veſtr' eſt igitur, fas eſt retinere per æua,
Quæ non deletur, fama perennis erit.
Gemmea ſtet doctis, ac aurea laurea penna;
Debetur claris digna corona viris.
Laurea Pēna (Tibi) donatur & aurea digne;
Et gemina, & bina, trinaq; penna Tibi.
Laurea iam gēmis, decorātur, & aurea pēnis;
Et geminis pennis gēmea penna venit.
Gēmea cum gēmis, & laurea, & aurea pēnis;
Vna & bina fuit; quæ modo trina manet.
Gēmea ſic gēmis, decorantur, præmia pēnis;
Et geminis gēmis gemmea penna viget.
Aurea præclaris, debetur laurea doctis
Pēna; ſibi nullo quæ peritura modo. (lebit.
Deniq; qnicquiderit, qd. noſtra hæc pēna va-
Ad (Tua) vota fero meq; meumq;. Vale.

Gratiarum actio.

Gloria prima Deo, ſit proxima gratia vobis;
Vltima doctrinæ ſit mihi cura meæ.

Oratio, & Benedictio.

Faxit abundantes Artem producere fructus;
Et mea (Sūme) precōr ſit benedicta manus.

PETRVS BALESIVS.

The order of Orthographie : Shewing a most readie and easie way for the knowledge of writing true Orthographie in our English tongue ; By a few briefe rules and obseruations.

HOW expedient and necessary the knowledge of *Orthographie* is, in our English tongue, it is very manifest : without which, faire writing little or nothing auaileth : Neither is it vnknowne with what difficultie and expence of labour and time, true writing hath heretofore bene

beene learned aud gotten ? And although ſuch as vnderſtand the Latine tongue, haue ſo much the ſooner and more eaſelier attained thereunto : Yet they which were either vtterly ignorant in the Latine tongue, or haue but a ſmall taſte thereof, haue verie hardly or little preuailed, without long time and great labour. I haue therefore (though leaſt able among ſo many excellent and learned men) for the benefite chiefly of my Countrymen, and partly for the benefite of Straungers: preſumed to ſet downe a fewe briefe rules and obſeruations, which beeing duely obſerued and practiſed in ſuch manner as hereafter is expreſſed : will ſpeedily & effectually bring great profite & pleaſure to all ſuch as ſhal thinke good to employ their ſtudie & trauaile therein, at their conuenient leiſure.

Firſt, reade a leafe or twaine of ſome Engliſh booke, and diligently marke what wordes ſeeme harde vnto you to

write,

write, and gather them together by writing them into ſome paper booke: & that you may the better be acquainted with thē, when you ſhal haue occaſion to vſe them, write and read them ouer ſo often, till by marking how the wordes are written, you ſhall find your ſelfe ſomewhat perfect therein.

Then proceede to write and reade further in the ſame booke, or ſome other, and vſe the like exerciſe but one moneth together, and but one houre in a day, and you ſhall finde great profite thereby.

And when you ſhall haue occaſion to write, either to your friend or otherwiſe, or if you will voluntarily make triall howe you haue ptofited therein; when a worde ſeemeth doubtfull vnto you, (as I woulde aduiſe you to doubt very often, till you bee ſomewhat perfect) then ſearche the Engliſh Dictionarie by the ſame letter, and ſet downe the word as you ſhall find it there written:

ten: which exercise preuaileth greatly to your furtherance in true writing of English.

And for wordes of one sound, but of double or treble signification or more, I would wish you to marke them specially, as I haue here set downe a few for example sake.

Aire and heire, thus: The aire is cleare. Sonne & heire. Raine, reigne, and reines, thus: The raigne falleth. The Queenes reigne. The reines of the backe. To too, and two, thus: Glory to God. Not too little. These two thinges. With many such like, as in the English Dictionarie you may find them by the letter, when you haue occasion to vse them.

I haue also made a Table of the Christian or proper names of men and women, such as are most common in vse: which you may also vse when you shal doubte in the true writing of any of them.

The Table of the Christian or proper names of men & women now commonly vsed.

A

Abacuck
Abel
Abigail
Abraham
Achilles
Adam
Adrian
Agnes
Alexander
Alice
Ambrose
Amias
Andrew
Angell
Anne
Anthony
Arnold
Arthur
Augustine
Auis.
Auerie.

B

Barbara
Barnabie
Barnard
Bartholomew
Benedick
Beniamin
Beatrice
Blanch
Blaze
Briget.

Proper Names of

C

Charles
Christopher
Christian
Charitie
Cicilie
Ciprian
Clare
Clement
Constance
Cutbert.

D

Daniel
Dauid
Debora
Dorothie
Dunstane.

E

Edmund
Edward
Elianor
Elias
Elizabeth
Elizeus
Ellis
Emanuel
Emilia
Emme
Enoch
Esdras
Ezechiel
Ezechias

F

Fabian
Faith
Fœlix
Ferdinando
Florence
Francis
Frederick.
Frisswith
Fulke.

G

Gabriel

Gartrude
Gefferie
George
Germaine
Gilbert
Giles
Godfrey
Gregorie
Griffin
Grizil

H

Hanniball
Hector
Helene
Henry
Heſter
Hugh
Humphrie.

I

Iacob
Iames
Iane
Iaruis
Iaſper
Ienkin
Ieremy
Iherome
Iohn
Iohan
Ioice
Ioſeph
Iſrack
Iſabel
Iudith
Iulian

K

Katherine
Kynborow.

L

Lambert
Launſlot
Laurence
Lettice
Leonard

Proper Names of

Lewes
Lodowick
Lucie
Luke

M

Mabel
Magdalen
Marie
Marian
Margaret
Margerie
Marke
Marmaduke
Martin
Mathew
Mathie
Michael
Mildred
Millisaint

N

Nathaniel
Nicholas

O

Oliuer
Oſwold
Owin

P

Parnell
Paule
Penelope
Perciuall
Perſida
Peter
Petronilla
Philip
Philodelphar
Prudence
Priſilla.

Q

Quintilian.

R

Rachel
Randolph
Ralph

Men and Women.

Ralph
Reinald, or
Reignald
Rice
Richard
Robert
Roger
Rose
Rowland.

S

Salomon
Sampson
Samuel
Sara
Sebastian
Simon
Steuen
Susanna.

T

Timothie
Titus
Theodor
Theophilus
Tertullian
Tobias
Thomas
Thomasine
Tristram

V

Valentine
Vincent
Virginea
Vrsula.

W

Walter
Winifride
William
Wilfrid
Wolstan.

X

Xenophon.

Z

Zacharie
Zacheus.

FINIS.

Wernard Vicount.

The Key of Caly-graphie: that is, of faire writing.

Cap. 1.

For the choyce of your penknife.

AS in all kinde of Artes and Sciences, the moſt exquiſite workmen haue alwaies deſired & ſought the beſt inſtruments, for the better perfecting of their worke intended: ſo, for the more ſpeedie and ſure atteining to the Atte and knowledge of faire writing, the beſt things for

for that purpose are to bee prouided. First therefore for the choyce of your penknife, a right *Sheffeild* knife is best: a good Razor is next, beeing not too thicke or too thinne grounded. Many other kniues there are, indifferent good, but these two first named, holde commonly best in proofe.

And for the better keeping of your knife in good edge, it is very conuenient and necessary that you be furnished with the finest whetstone, called a *hoane*: the white *hoane* is the best, the blacke is next, and slate will serue for a shift; refusing vtterly the hard whetstone, except yout knife be very blunt. But after you haue well whetted your knife on the *hoane* or *slate*, it is very good to smooth the same vpon the vpper drie leather of a shooe, which will make it to cut the more kindly: For the better remembraunce whereof, I haue set downe a plaine English verse.

Prouide

Prouide a good knife;
right *Sheffeild* is best.
A Razor is next,
excelling the reſt.
A whetſtone likewiſe
of *bone* that is white,
Will make your knife cut
your penne well to write.

For the choyce of your quilles, & the making of your pen.

Cap. 2.

CHooſe the ſecond or third e quill of euery wing, being round and Lard; you may know them by the narrownes of the feather toward the end thereof: then cleanſe them well with the backe of your knife, and turne vpright the backe of the quill, and giue thereon a little cutte, and with the end of ỹ quill make

make the slit thereof very cleane without raggednesse or teeth. In the making of your penne, obserue the olde verse, *Dextra pars pennæ leuior brevior debet esse* : The right side of your pen more light and shorte must be: but in the fashioning thereof, it is not so materiall as in the nicking of it, which is the last cut, either vpon your nayle, or vpon another quill, yet make it as seemely as you can. In the nicking or last cut of your pen, (which is the making or marring thereof) you must be very ware, that you cut not the right side too short: for then your pen will beare too much on the leste hande, and so scratch the paper & scatter the inke. The best way is, to cut it a little a slope, being shorter toward your right hande as you write therewith: or elle both the nebs to bee of a length is almost as good: and for the smalnes and bignes of your penne, if you desire to haue it smaller, take the lesse off with your knife

knife in the nicking thereof; If you haue taken too much, then cut it againe on the sides, till it be fitte for your purpose. In the nicking also of your pen, hold not your knife downe right, nor too much aslope, but indifferent betweene both. And for hardnes or softnesse of your penne, and to fitte it to your owne hand as you may best write therewith. If your penne be too hard, then pare the quill a little thinner on the backeside of the clift thereof, or make the clift of the neb somewhat lõger then ordinarie, or both, if one will not serue: but if your pen be too soft, then make the clift and the neb thereof somewhat shorter then ordinary. If you be not presently prouided of quils hard inough, you may harden your soft quils, by putting them into hote ashes, till they be for your purpose. And for your better memorie thereof, let these few verses serue.

Make choyce of quils,
the beſt that may be found,
Of ſeconds or thirds,
both hard, good and round.
Then cleanſe your quill well,
and ſlit your pen cleane,
To better your writing,
it will be the meane.
And with that old verſe
let your pen agree,
That the right ſide
more light and ſhort may be.
But in the nicking
of your pen take heede,
That the right ſide be not
too ſhort indeed.
And if your pen be
too weake or to ſtiffe,
Helpe it you may
in the neb and the cliffe.
If it be hard,
make neb and cliffe longer:
If it be ſoft,
then ſhorter and ſtronger.

Thus by this rule,
(if you well vnderstand)
Soone may you make
a pen fitte for your hand.

For the holding of your pen, and the placing of your arme.

Cap. 3.

FIrst, holde your pen betweene your two forefingers and your thumbe: let your thumbe be higheſt, your forefinger next, & your middle finger loweſt. Nexte, holde your penne ſoftly in your hande, with no more ſtrength then is needefull: for by griping the pen ouer hard, you ſhal weary both your fingers, your hand, and your wriſt, and ſo write very vneaſely. Then leane ſoftly vpon your penne: for by ouer hard leaning thereon, you ſhall marre your penne and the letter both at once. Laſtly, write ſomewhat ſoftly, eſpecially at the

firſt, when you begin to learne: for by ouer faſt writing, you ſhall ſoone catch an ill tricke, which will not bee ſoone left. Hold not your penne too vpright in your hand, nor too much aſlope, but iuſt betweene both: nor beare your thumbe ſo ſtiffe, but that it may eaſily bend when occaſion ſerueth, for the better conueyance and carriage of your hand. Let not your pen be too full of incke, for feare of blotting: and when it writeth not cleane, or is ouerworne, either wipe it, or mend it: If you would write ſmaller, turne your penne a little more aſide, and write with the lower neb thereof. Place not your elbow too cloſe to your bodie, nor too farre off frō it, but in a comely and eaſie manner lay both your armes before you, as it ſhall beſt beſeeme you, & as it ſhall be moſt eaſie for you, the better to hold out or endure to write, when you haue occaſion: keeping theſe plaine verſes in minde.

Betweene

Calygraphie.

Betweene your thumbe
and your two fingers place
Your pen to write
with comelineſſe and grace.
Your thumbe firſt aloft,
as higheſt beſtowe,
Your fore finger next,
your middle belowe.
Holde ſoftly your pen,
leane lightly thereon,
Write ſoftly therewith,
and pauſe thereupon;
For ſwiftneſſe will come
of it ſelfe anon.
Ill trickes are ſoone caught,
but not ſo ſoone gon.
Hold not your pen
vpright in your hand,
Nor too much aſlope;
twixt both let it ſtand.
Set not your elbowe
too cloſe to your ſide:
Nor which is as ill,
to place it too wide.

Alwaies in all things,
obſerue well the meane:
To right ſide or left,
too much leaue to leane.
Thus in ſhort time,
beginning each thing well,
Haue you no doubt,
your writing will excell.

For the ſetling of your ſelfe to write.

Cap. 4.

THE beſt and eaſieſt writing is vpon a Deske, for the better auoiding of too much ſtooping, whereby your health may be impaired: Place your body right forward, as it ſhall be moſt ſeemely and eaſie for you: and turne not your head too much aſide, nor bend it downe too lowe, for auoiding of wearines and paine: if you haue any great occaſion to ſitte long, I would wiſh you

to

to ſitte ſoft, for your better enduring to write, prouiding alſo all other thinges for your beſt eaſe: and for comforting of your ſight, it is very good to couer your deske with greene, and to vſe all other helpes that may be procured, for the preſeruation of your eyes. And take this ſhort leſſon with you.

Write on a Deske,
leaſt that you hurt your eyes,
By ſtooping much;
which hinders health likewiſe.
In comely ſort,
and with a ſeemely grace,
For your beſt eaſe,
your ſelfe right forward place.
And turne not your head
too much at one ſide.
Nor bow it too low,
leaſt griefe you betide.

The ſofter you ſit,
the longer you may.
Each thing for eaſe
prouide by the way.
Then ſhall you better
endure ſo to doo.
When vrgent occaſion
compelles you thereto.

For the good choyce of paper and parchment.

Cap. 5.

THat in writing you may vſe the better expedition when need requireth, it maketh verie much to chuſe paper and parchment of the beſt. let not your paper be too rough nor too ſmooth: for beeing too rough, it marreth your pen; and beeing too ſmoothe, it will be too ſlipperie, that you cannot write ſteadily thereon; but yet of both, the ſmoother

ther is the better, for thereby you may make your letter the cleaner: and you may helpe it by rubbing it with ſtanch graine. Chooſe not your parchment chaulkie, or greaſie: If it bee chaulkie, then take the chaulke off with a knife & a pumice ſtone. If it bee greaſie, then know I no helpe for it at all, but to leaue it for ſome other vſe. And take this withall.

Chooſe not your paper
too hard nor too ſoft,
For beeing too hard,
it marres the pen oft:
And beeing too ſoft,
then ſlippeth your letter,
But yet of them both,
the ſofter is better:
For helpe it you may
by rubbing the ſame
With ſtanch graine,
to make it the better to frame.
As for your parchment,

As for your parchment,
chuſe it not chaulkie,
Nor let it be greaſie,
for that is more faultie.
If chaulkie, then
write not till it be gone;
Firſt with a knife,
and laſt with pumice ſtone:
If greazie it be,
then let it alone:
For other remedie
ſure know I none.

For the making of your letters.

Cap. 6.

AT the firſt, when you either begin to learne to write or to amend your writing, hauing gotten and layd before you letters of the beſt making and proportion that may well bee had, obſerue each rule before remembred, marke

well, and diligently view your coppie, how euery ſtroake is made, beginning with the firſt letter: then as before, goe ſoftly with your hande, when you haue well conceiued in your minde the right ſhape of the letter; for this is a moſt ſure and infallible rule, that whoſoeuer will write well, muſt let his minde, his eye, and his hande, goe all together in the making of euery letter: But when any letter ſeemeth more hard to bee made, then is it very good to take a drie penne, and to race ouer the ſame letter, ſo often, vntill with your wet pen you can well make the ſame. In ſome kind of hands, by making theſe three letters, *a*, *b*, *m*, rightly, you ſhall get three quarters of the letters, ſo you haue but ſixe letters more to make; whereof I can ſhew the proofe, if it bee required. And in any caſe beware that you make euery letter aright: that is, to begin the firſt ſtroke and turning where it ſhould bee, and ſo likewiſe to doe for the

true knitting and compassing thereof. Then proceed in order with the rest of the letters: for order in all things is very conuenient and necessarie; without which, great confusion will ensue to your memorie, and very much hinder that which you take in hand. As plainly appeareth by this that followeth.

First haue an eye
vnto your coppie set:
And marke it well,
how euery stroake is set:
Then as before,
goe softly with your hand,
When in your mind
the shape thereof is scand:
This rule is sure,
by proofe right well I k now,
Minde hande and eye,
must all together goe.
But when a letter
seemes too hard to make,
Then is it best
a drie pen for to take,

And neuer ceaſe,
vntill your hand can frame
With your wet pen
at laſt to make the ſame.
And then proceede
in order to the reſt,
For order ſure,
in euery thing is beſt.
A, B, and M,
if rightly you them make,
Three quarters of
the Alphabet doe take:
Then of the reſt,
but ſixe in all remaines,
This haue I ſhowne,
to eaſe you of ſome paines.

For

The Key of

For ioyning your letters together.

Cap.

VVHen your letters are brought to some perfection, then you must learne to ioyne them together, & for the better leading and guiding of your hand to write straight, it is best at the first to rule your paper with line: For as young children before they can goe, must of necessitie bee led at the first, to make them goe straight and vpright; euen so, whosoeuer shall learne to ioyne his letters and words euen together, must needes at his beginning be directed by ruled lines: Although some verie fondly and absurdly say, that to learne to write by rule is no good way. Nay this out of doubt is good at the first for more assurance of good writing, to write betweene twoo lines:

lines; by the vse whereof, a custome o habit is brought to the hand to write straight, which graceth writing more, than the goodnes of the letter. Contrariewise, if you practise at the first to write without line, or some other helpe to direct you, you shall get such a custome of crooked writing as you shall verie hardly or neuer leaue it; nay, you shall scarce be able to write straight by line. If you indeuor by practise to place your letters euen at head and at foote, it will make your writing to shewe much better, than whan the letters being good, are not orderly placed and ioyned together. Keepe equall distance betweene euerie letter, obseruing wel your whites and blackes, that is, to allow as much or as little compasse to your letter, as the fullnes or smallnes of your pen requireth, and as shal best agree with the scatling of your writing: & betweene word and word leaue a space alike, about the breadth of the letter *a*. Lay not your paper too

much

much a wrie before you, but a little a ſide, for your beſt eaſe and comelynes therein.

Haue a ſpeciall care for true writing, by laying ſome rule or other thing ſteadely before you, and ſhun blotting as neere as you can, by laying ſome paper vnder your hand, & by looking to the dipping of your pen, if your ſtandiſh be too full. Laſtly, leaue nothing vndone, that addeth or giueth a grace to your writing, in what hand ſoeuer it bee, keeping allwayes vniformitie therein, as neere as you can, that is, to vſe one bignes & proportion throughout all your writing, frō the beginning to the ende.

But in anie caſe beware you wrire not too faſt, till you can write well: for ſtriuing to write faſt and careleſlye, is the chiefeſt cauſe that the greateſt number of Clerkes and Pen-men at this day, doe write ſo ill, that there is neither order, goodnes, grace nor comelynes in their writing, neither ſhall they in haſte leaue

it,

it, or come to any amendment thereof, without great labour and practise. By the obseruation of which rules before set downe, you shall no doubt attaine to faire writing in short time, and let this suffice for that purpose.

Make ruled lines,
the way more plaine to shewe
For children first must
creepe before they goe.
Although some simple sort
absurdly say,
That writing first by rule
is no good way:
Nay this I finde
as triall due assignes,
Tis good at first,
to write betweene two lines.
For writing straight,
doth grace the hand better,
Than often times
the goodnes of the letter.
To set your letters euen,

aboue and belowe,
Maketh your writing
the better to showe.
Betweene each letter
keepe equall distance.
That otte with an other
haue no resistance.
Your whites and your blackes
obserue with good heede,
Which maketh your writing,
more seemely to reede.
Betweene word and word
keepe one letters space,
Leaue nothing vndone;
that giueth a grace.
Keepe vniformitie
from first to the last,
And alwaies beware,
you write not too fast:
For writtng fast,
before you write the better,
Will cause at last,
you make not one good letter.
With scantling alike.

let each word be plaste:
By keeping these rules,
your writing is graste.

A most speciall and necessarie Rule for perfection in writing.

Cap. 8.

FOr perfection in writing, there can be found no better rule than exercise, which perfecteth all Artes: without which no cunning can be attained therin, nor any rule can helpe but this, whatsoeuer shall de tried; whereunto belongeth labour with delight, and diligent heede both of minde, hand and sight: still viewing your Coppie, and obseruing euerie grace and comelines thereof; by the often vse whereof, you shall attaine to faire writing in shorte time. And thus I conclude with these fewe lines.

For perfectnes, no better rule is found
Than

Than exercise of euerie
Art the ground:
Without the which
no cunning comes to man:
No rule can helpe but this,
doe what we can.
Wherevnto belongs
both labour and delight,
With diligent heede of minde,
hand, and sight:
Still viewing your copple,
obseruing each grace,
So shall you write faire
in verie short space.

FINIS.

The booke to the Reader.

SWift, true, and faire,
(good Reader) I present;
Art, penne, and hand,
haue plaid their partes in me;
Minde, wit, and eie,
doe yeeld their free consent;
Skill, rule, and grace,
giue all their gaines to thee:
Swift art, true pen, faire hand,
together meete;
Minde, wit, and eye,
skill, rule, and grace to greete.

Playnnes bideth,
When slight slideth.

The

The Author to his Countriemen,

SWift writing runnes
at *Brachygraphies* call:
True writing next
Orthographie doth bring:
Faire writing growes
by *Calygraphies grace:*
The one in ſwiftnes
farre exceedes them all:
The other in a meane
his noate doth ſing:
The third comes on
with ſoft and gentle pace:
Swift, true, and faire,
together ioyne in one:
(My Countrymen)
to profit you alone.

Pau: Beatum.